

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**—ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall,  
Hadleigh, Suffolk, Phase 2**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by David Platt**

**Site Code: HQH13/189**

**(TM 0210 4425)**

# **Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Phase 2**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

**for Buffalo Crow Ltd**

by David Platt

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HQH 13/189

**January 2014**

## Summary

**Site name:** Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farn, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Phase 2

**Grid reference:** TM 0210 4425

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 20th – 24th January 2014

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** David Platt

**Site code:** HQH 13/189

**Area of site:** c. 1.6ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation has recorded the presence of archaeological features certainly or probably of Middle Iron Age date along with one or two boundaries of post-medieval date. It is considered that these deposits represent the presence of an Iron Age settlement with a focus located towards the south-west corner of the site.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 18.02.14 Steve Preston✓ 18.02.14
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# Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Phase 2 An Archaeological Evaluation

by David Platt

Report 13/189

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk (TM 0210 4425) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andy Josephs on behalf of Buffalo Crow, 2 Beacon End Courtyard, London Road, Stanway, Cochester, Essex, CO3 0NU.

Planning permission (B/12/01224/FUL) has been gained from Suffolk County Council to extract mineral from Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk. The consent was subject to a condition (7) relating to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site a field evaluation is required as set out in the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the County Council's policies on archaeology in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impacts of extraction on archaeology if necessary.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Dr Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Conservation team. The fieldwork was undertaken by David Platt and Tom Stewart between 20th and 24th January 2014 and the site code is HQH13/189. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located within Peyton Hall Farm 1.5km north of Hadleigh, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The River Brett lies 0.5km to the south and the site is between 35m and 45m above Ordnance Datum, sloping downwards from NW to SE. The underlying geology is Glaciofluvial deposits: sand and gravel (BGS 2006) and this was observed in the trenches as a reddish brown sandy gravel or a mid grey brown sandy clay.

## Archaeological background

The background archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief for the project (Brudenell 2013). In summary, the site lies within an area of archaeological interest with a number of sites recorded by aerial photography for the environs of the site. Close to the east of the site are cropmarks of a probable trackway

and to the south and south-west are a series of five ring ditches which are probably the remains of levelled Bronze Age round barrows. Further to the south-east a series of rectilinear enclosures are considered to be a part of a Roman settlement.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project were;

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present; and

to provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be produced if necessary.

It was proposed to dig 20 trenches each 2m wide and 20m long. A 360° type machine fitted with a ditching bucket was to be used to remove the overburden and expose the archaeologically relevant levels; this was to be done under continuous archaeological supervision. All spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds.

## **Results**

All trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 3) and these ranged in length from 18m to 21.80m and in depth from 0.50m to 1.05m. All were 2.2m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A catalogue of excavated features is given as Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was aligned E–W and was 19.50m long and 0.73m deep. At the western end of the trench the stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay. At the eastern end of the trench the stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.11m of subsoil which in turn overlay the reddish brown gravel natural geology. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

### Trench 2 (Figs 3, 4 and 7)

Trench 2 was aligned N–S and was 19m long and 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.33m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay. A gully terminus (19) was observed on the

eastern edge of the trench, aligned E – W. This measured 0.50m in width and 0.22m in depth and contained a single fill (70) of mid reddish brown sandy clay with very occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 3, 4 and 7)

Trench 3 was aligned E–W and was 20m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.33m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay. A ditch (20) aligned N–S was 1.30m in width and 0.48m deep. This contained a single fill (71) which consisted of a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No datable finds were observed but a fragmented cattle tooth was recovered.

#### Trench 4 (Figs 3, 4 and 7; Pl. 1)

Trench 4 was aligned N–S and was 21.50m long and 0.69m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.39m of topsoil and 0.30m of subsoil overlying the reddish brown gravel natural geology. A ditch (21) was observed along the eastern side of the trench, aligned N–S. This was 0.60m in depth and contained a single fill (72) of dark reddish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. It also contained a large fragment of post-medieval brick.

#### Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

Trench 5 was aligned E–W and was 18m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent reddish brown gravel patches. No features were observed and no finds were recovered

#### Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

Trench 6 was aligned N–S and was 21.80m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.39m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying the reddish brown gravel natural geology. No features were observed nor finds recovered.

#### Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

Trench 7 was aligned E–W and was 18m long and 0.72m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.49m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional reddish brown gravel patches. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

Trench 8 was aligned N–S and was 21m long and 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.69m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay. No features were observed and no finds were recovered. A clayey silt deposit, initially thought to be a ditch fill was investigated and is considered to be a patch of colluvium.

#### Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

Trench 9 was aligned N–S and was 20m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional reddish brown gravel patches. No features were observed nor finds recovered.

#### Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

Trench 10 was aligned N–S and was 19m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent reddish brown gravel patches. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

Trench 11 was aligned E–W and was 20.30m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.42m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the reddish brown gravel natural geology. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 12 (Figs 3, 5 and 7; Pls 2 and 4)

Trench 12 was aligned E–W and was 21m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.47m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional reddish brown gravel patches.

Three pits and a gully were observed in this trench. From east to west: pit 12 was 1.40m in diameter and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (63) which consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Six sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this feature. Pit 13 was 1.15m in diameter and 0.10m in depth and contained a single fill (64) of dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, which contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit 13 cut pit 14. Pit 14 was 0.70m in diameter and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (65) which consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered but stratigraphically it is Iron Age or earlier in date.

Gully 15 was aligned NNW–SSE and was 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (66) of mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from the gully.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 3, 5 and 7)

Trench 13 was aligned N–S and was 20.70m long and 0.86m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil and 0.46m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay at the southern end and a reddish brown gravel at the northern end. Two ditches were present. Ditch 17 was aligned NNW–SSE and was 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (68) of dark brown grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions, containing a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery.

Ditch 18, cut by ditch 17, was aligned NW–SE and measured 1.10m in width and 0.60m deep and contained a single fill (69) which consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions but no finds.

#### Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned E–W and was 19.6m long and 0.73m deep. The stratigraphy at the eastern end of the trench consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.41m of subsoil overlying the reddish brown gravel natural geology. At the western end of the trench, 0.30m of topsoil and 0.30m of subsoil overlay a mid brownish grey silty clay. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

Trench 15 was aligned N–S and was 18.8m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay at the southern end and a reddish brown gravel at the western end. No features nor finds were observed.

#### Trench 16 (Fig. 3)

Trench 16 was aligned E–W and was 20.30m long and 0.79m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil and 0.39m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional reddish brown gravel patches. Trench 16 contained no features, and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 17 (Fig. 3)

Trench 17 was aligned N–S and was 21m long and 0.69m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil overlying the reddish brown gravel natural geology. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 18 (Fig 3)

Trench 18 was aligned E–W and was 20.30m long and 1.05m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.83m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 19 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 5)

Trench 19 was aligned N–S and was 21.30m long and 0.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.73m of subsoil overlying a mid brownish grey silty clay.

Three pits, a posthole and a gully were observed in this trench. Midway along the trench, posthole 3 was 0.30m in diameter and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (52) which consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. A single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill.



Pit 4, close by, was 0.72m in diameter and 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (53) of mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Two sherds of abraded middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Pit 6 was 1.48m in diameter and 0.28m deep and its single fill (54) of mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions had no finds. This pit cut pit 7, which was 0.45m in diameter and 0.21m deep and contained a single fill (55) which consisted of a mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. Gully 8, aligned NE–SW, was 0.55m in width and 0.28m deep and its fill consisted of a mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The relationship with pit 7 was unclear. Gully 8 contained a possible buckle made of iron and copper-alloy.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pls 3 and 6)

Trench 20 was aligned E–W and was 20m long and 0.89m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.27m of subsoil overlying 0.23m of mid brown grey silty clay alluvium, which in turn overlay a mid brownish grey silty clay at the eastern end of the trench and a reddish brown gravel at the western end.

Three ditches, a pit and two post holes were observed in this trench. Pit 1 was 1.90m in diameter and 0.32m in depth and contained a single fill (57) which consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. This was cut by posthole 2 which was 0.30m in diameter and 0.50m deep and contained a single fill (58) which consisted of a pale reddish grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Ditch 9 was aligned NE–SW and was 0.47m deep and contained a dark reddish brown sandy silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch 10 was aligned NW–SE and was 0.40m deep and contained a single fill (62) of mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel. The relationship between this ditch and ditch 9 was not visible and no finds were recovered from either.

Posthole 11 was 0.30m in diameter and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (62) which consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 5 was aligned NW–SE and was 0.90m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a single fill (59) which consisted of a dark brown grey sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. A sherd of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature

## **Finds**

### *Pottery* by Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded 11 sherds (61g) of heavily fragmented Middle Iron Age pottery from four contexts (Appendix 3). A further two sherds of similar date were recovered from the sieving of environmental samples. No rims or other diagnostic sherds are present in a site assemblage which cannot be dated any more precisely than *c.* 400-100BC.

### **Iron Age fabrics**

- IA.1A. Handmade fabric with profuse ill-sorted <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. Rough-smoothed inside and out.
- IA.1B. Finer version with profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. Smoothed inside and out.
- IA.2. Rough handmade fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand and <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
- IA.3A. Handmade fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler and smoothed surfaces.
- IA.3B. Coarser version with profuse ill-sorted <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler

### *Bone* by Danielle Milbank

A single fragmentary cattle tooth (5g) was recovered from ditch 20 (71) in trench 4.

### *Brick* by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of brick (498g) recovered from ditch 21 in trench 4 is of post-medieval date.

### *Environmental Remains* by Jo Pine

Eight bulk soil samples of between 10 and 40 litres were processed by wet sieving and floatation using a 0.25mm mesh. Examination of the resultant flots showed that little in the way of charred seeds or charcoal survived. Only sample 5 from a colluvial? layer (67) contained a single charred cereal grain and a single charred weed seed. Charcoal was observed in samples 1, 4, 6 and 7 (respectively from post hole 3 (52), ditch 10 (61), ditch 17 (68) and ditch 18 (69)) but in very low density and the pieces were smaller than 2mm and were not suitable for species identification.

### *Struck flint* by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from a clayey silt layer (67) in Trench 8. It is a broken nodule of black flint and thin rough cortex with one large flake removal scar and a second much smaller one. It is unclear if this flaking is accidental.

## *Metal* by Steven Crabb

A single metal artefact was recovered from gully 8 (56). It is a iron and copper alloy composite piece consisting of a copper alloy pin mounted on an iron bar. The iron has been broken at both ends of the piece resulting in a right angled corner which has corrosion products covering the whole object. The copper alloy pin is square in cross section and tapers to a point. Where it connects to the iron bar it flattens to a plate which is folded around the bar. This creates a hinge point suggesting a possible buckle or object of similar function. However the pin is very fine indicating that it was not intended for heavy duty usage and may be more of a decorative item rather than functional. The level of damage and corrosion mean that accurate identification and dating are not possible.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has recorded the presence of a modest range of archaeological features mostly located in the south-west portion of the site. These features comprised examples typical of rural archaeological sites, namely ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Several of the features contained small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery and are tentatively dated by these finds. Although the number of sherds recovered from each feature are usually few, and several are abraded, both facts which raise the possibility that these finds are residual, collectively no other period is represented except for one and possibly two ditches of post-medieval date. On balance it seems likely that the majority of the features present are of Iron Age date.

It is considered that these deposits represent the presence of an Iron Age settlement located towards the south-west corner of the site.

## **References**

BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 207, Solid and drift Edition, British Geological Survey, Keyworth  
NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at south or west end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	19.5	2.20	0.73	0–0.19m topsoil; 0.19 – 0.73m subsoil; 0.73m+ natural geology.
2	19.0	2.20	0.90	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32 – 0.65m subsoil; 0.65 – 0.90 mid grey brown silty clay; 0.90m+ natural geology.
3	20.0	2.20	0.56	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23 – 0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+ natural geology.
4	21.5	2.20	0.69	0–0.39m topsoil; 0.39 – 0.69m subsoil; 0.69m+ natural geology. <b>[Pl. 1]</b>
5	18.0	2.20	0.54	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34 – 0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ natural geology.
6	21.8	2.20	0.50	0–0.39m topsoil; 0.39 – 0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology.
7	18.0	2.20	0.72	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23 – 0.72m subsoil; 0.72m+ natural geology.
8	21.0	2.20	0.90	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21 – 0.65m subsoil; 0.65 – 0.90m mid brown grey silty clay alluvium (67); 0.90m+ natural geology.
9	20.0	2.20	0.50	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29 – 0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology.
10	19.0	2.20	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30 – 0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology.
11	20.3	2.20	0.62	0–0.42m topsoil; 0.42 – 0.62m subsoil; 0.62m+ natural geology.
12	21.0	2.20	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35 – 0.80m subsoil; 0.80m+ natural geology. <b>[Pls 2 and 4]</b> Features 12-15
13	20.7	2.20	0.86	0–0.40m topsoil; 0.40 – 0.86m subsoil; 0.86m+ natural geology. Features 17-18
14	19.6	2.20	0.73	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30 – 0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ natural geology.
15	18.8	2.20	0.62	0–0.40m topsoil; 0.40 – 0.62m subsoil; 0.62m+ natural geology.
16	20.3	2.20	0.79	0–0.40m topsoil; 0.40 – 0.79m subsoil; 0.79m+ natural geology.
17	21.0	2.20	0.69	0–0.37m topsoil; 0.37 – 0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ natural geology.
18	20.3	2.20	1.05	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22 – 1.05m subsoil; 1.05m+ natural geology.
19	21.3	2.20	0.95	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22 – 0.95m subsoil; 0.95m+ natural geology. <b>[Pl. 5]</b> Features 3,4, 6-8
20	20.0	2.20	0.89	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23 – 0.50m subsoil; 0.50m – 0.73m mid brown grey silty clay; 0.73m+ natural geology. <b>[Pls 3 and 6]</b> Features 1,2,5 9-11

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
20	1	57	Pit		
20	2	58	Posthole		
19	3	52	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
19	4	53	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
20	5	59	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
19	6	54	Pit		
19	7	55	Posthole		
19	8	56	Gully	Later Iron Age or later	Iron/copper buckle?
20	9	60	Ditch		
20	10	61	Ditch		
20	11	62	Posthole		
12	12	63	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
12	13	64	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pottery. Cuts 14
12	14	65	Pit	Middle Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy. Cut by 13
12	15	66	Gully		
8		67	Colluvium?		Struck flint
13	17	68	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery. Cuts 18
13	18	69	Ditch	Middle Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy. Cut by 17
2	19	70	Gully		
3	20	71	Ditch		
4	21	72	Ditch	Post-medieval	Brick

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue

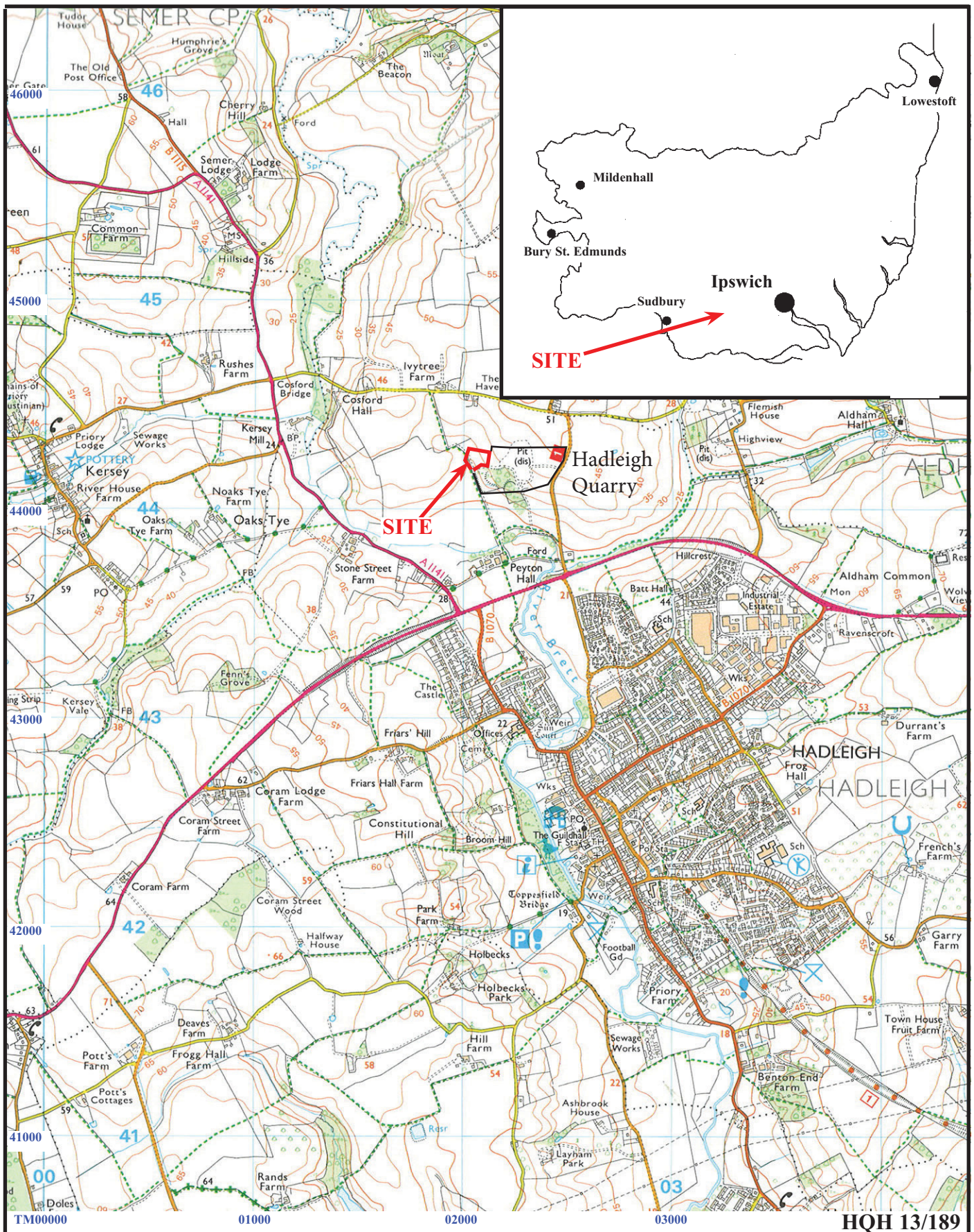
#### From excavated contexts

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>No. sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
19	4	53	IA3A	Closed	400-100 BC	2	2	Abraded.
20	5	59	IA2	Closed	400-100 BC	1	4	Abraded
12	12	63	IA1A	Jar	400-100 BC	5	35	Fresh
			IA3B	Jar	400-100 BC	1	17	Fresh
12	13	64	IA1B	?saucepan pot	400-100 BC	2	3	Fresh

#### From sieved environmental samples

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>No. sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
19	3	52	1	IA3A	Closed	400-100BC	1	1	v.abraded.
13	17	68	6	IA3B	Jar	400-100BC	1	4	Fresh.





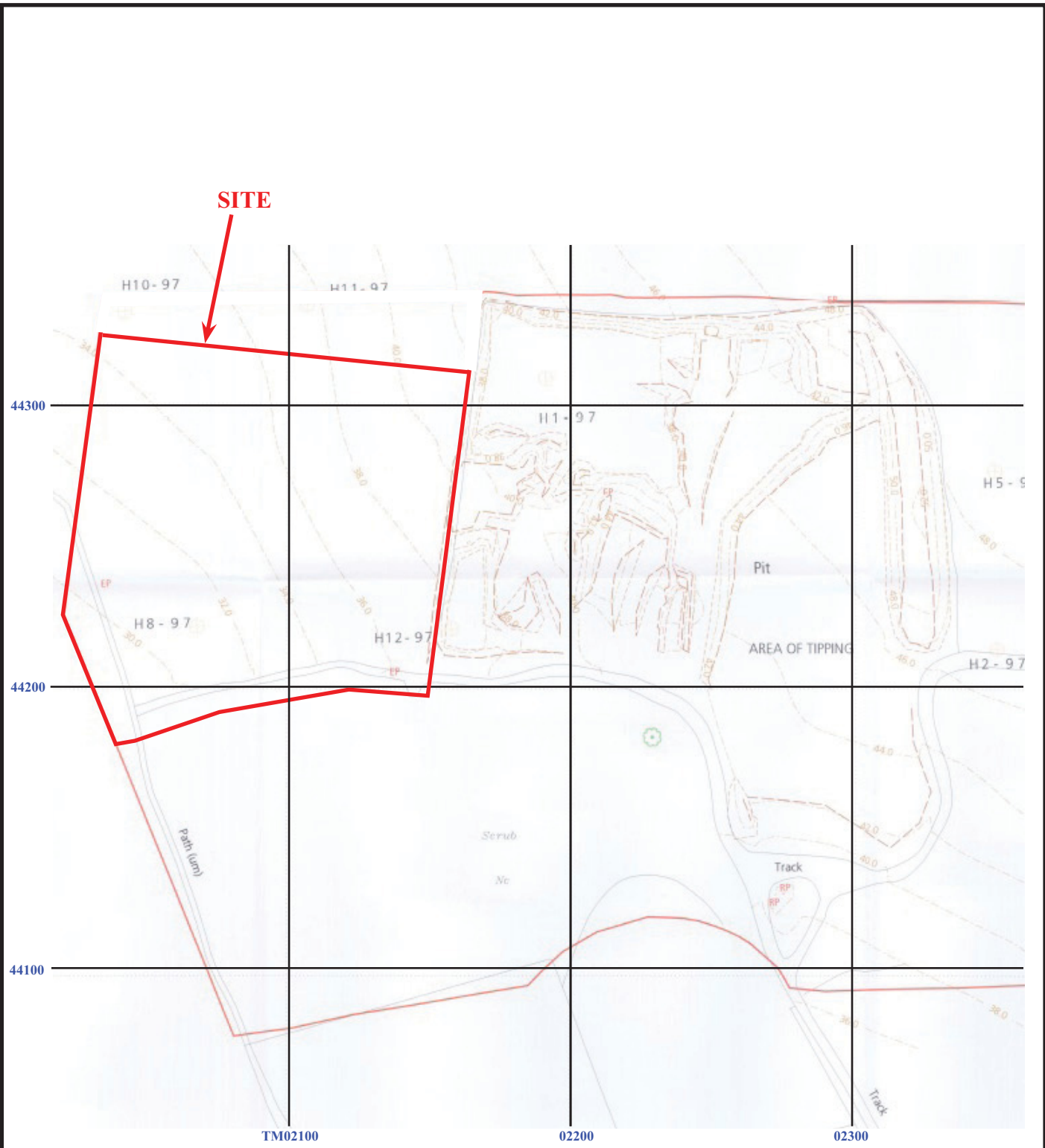
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Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Hadleigh and within Suffolk.

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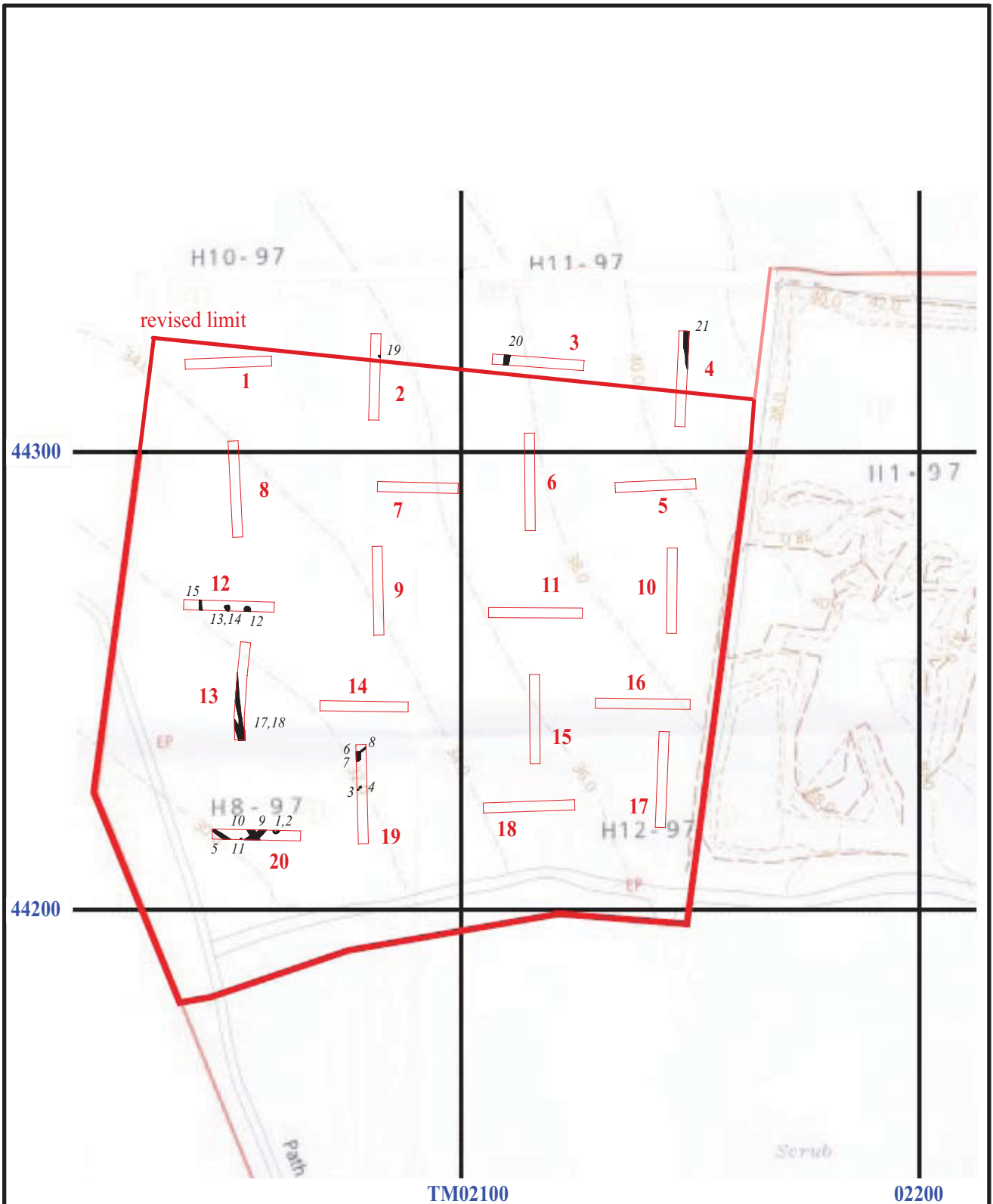


**Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh,  
Suffolk, 2014**  
**Archaeological Evaluation**  
Figure 2. Detailed location of site within the Quarry.

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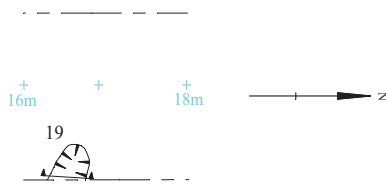
**Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh,  
Suffolk, 2014  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of trenches and features.

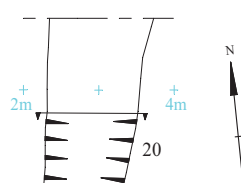


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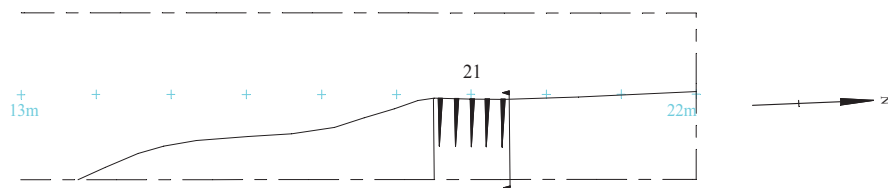
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



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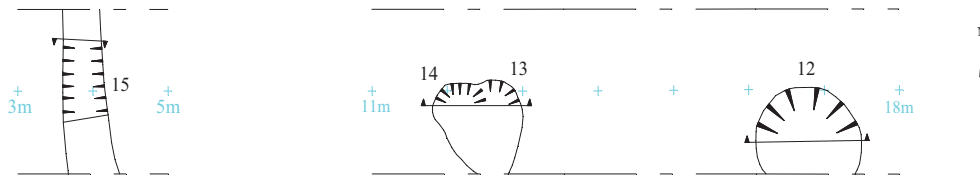
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Hadleigh, Suffolk, 2014  
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Figure 4. Trench plans.

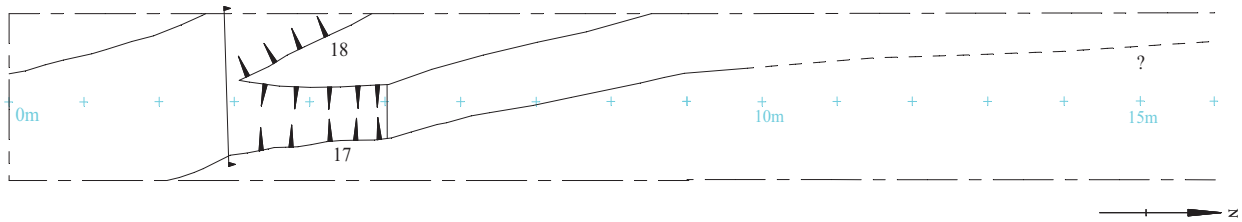


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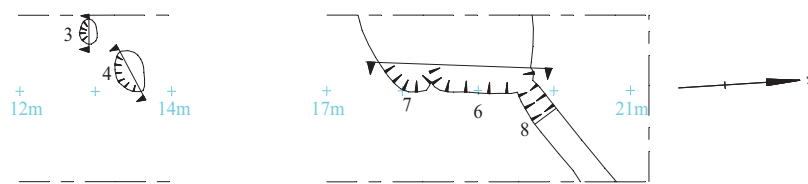
Trench 12



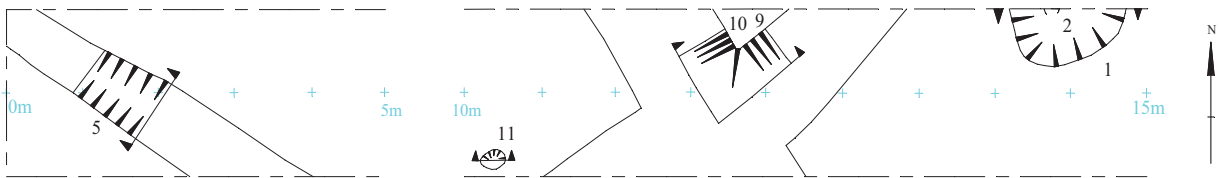
Trench 13



Trench 19



Trench 20



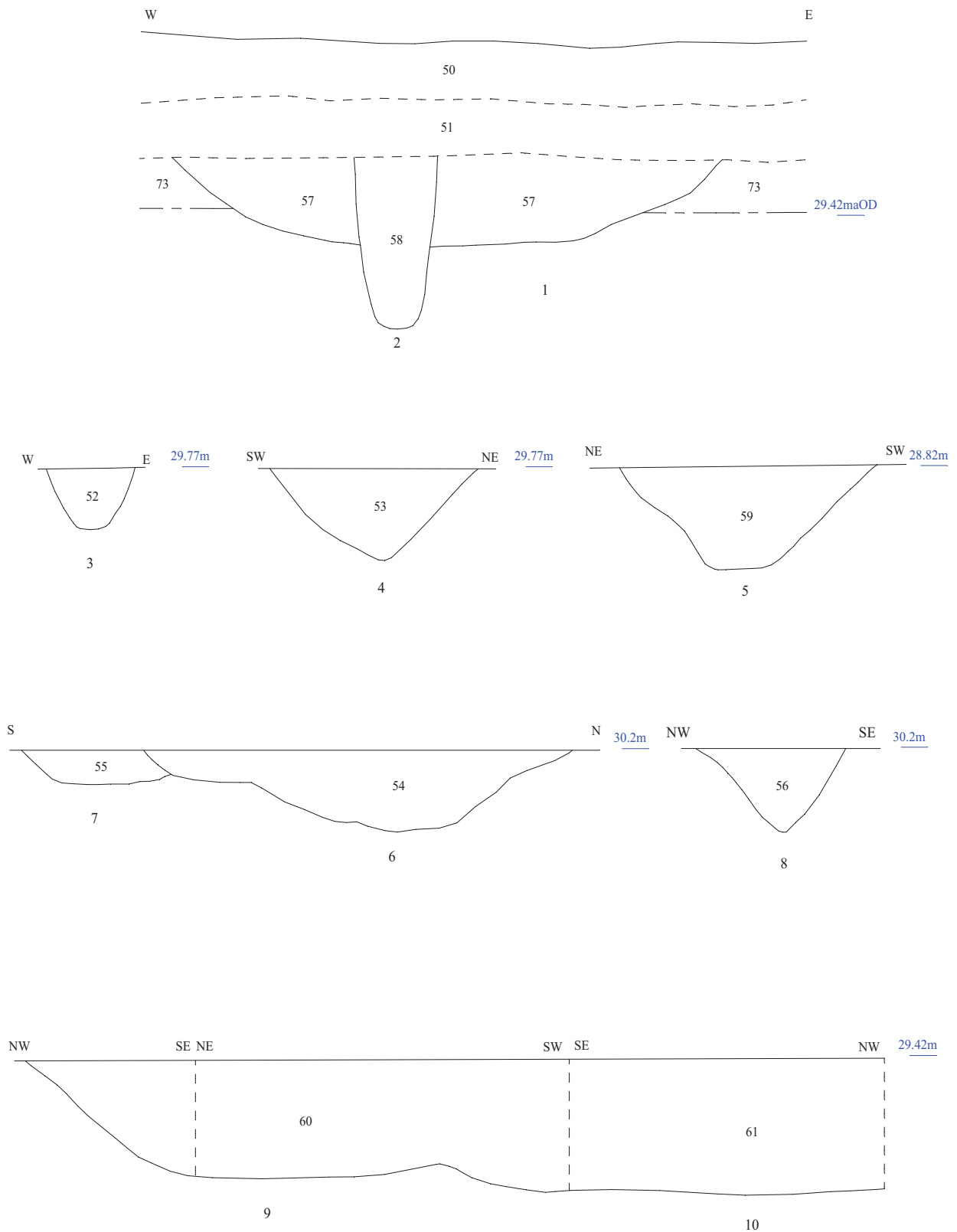
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Figure 5. Trench plans.



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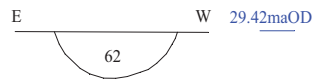
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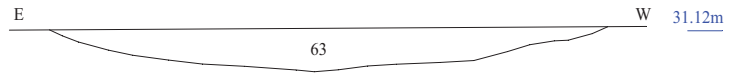
Figure 6. Sections.



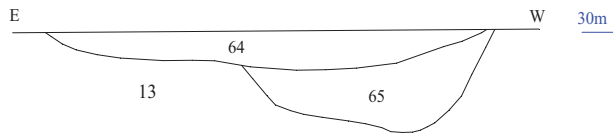
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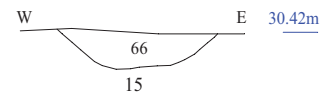


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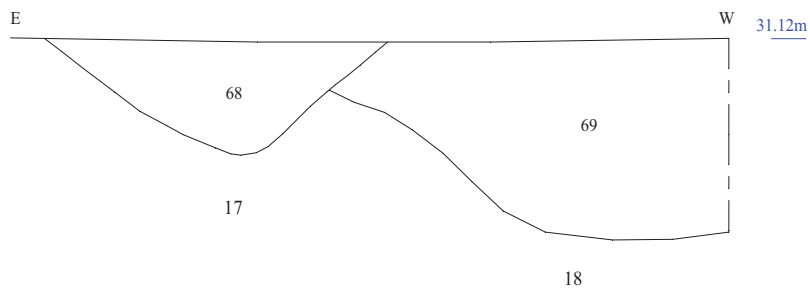


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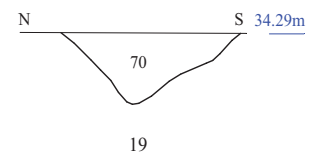


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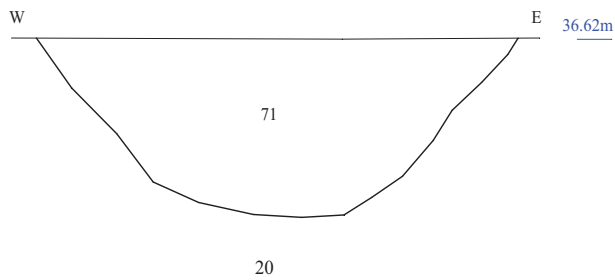


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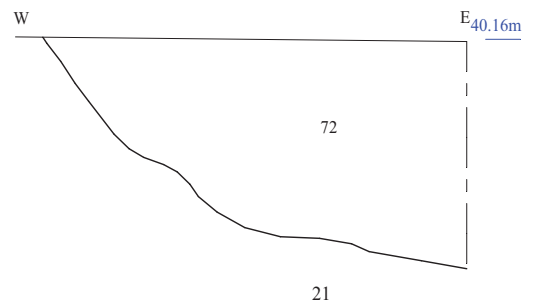
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Figure 7. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 4, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 12, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plate 3. Trench 20, looking west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 12, pit 12, looking south, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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Plate 5. Trench 19, gully 8, looking north east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

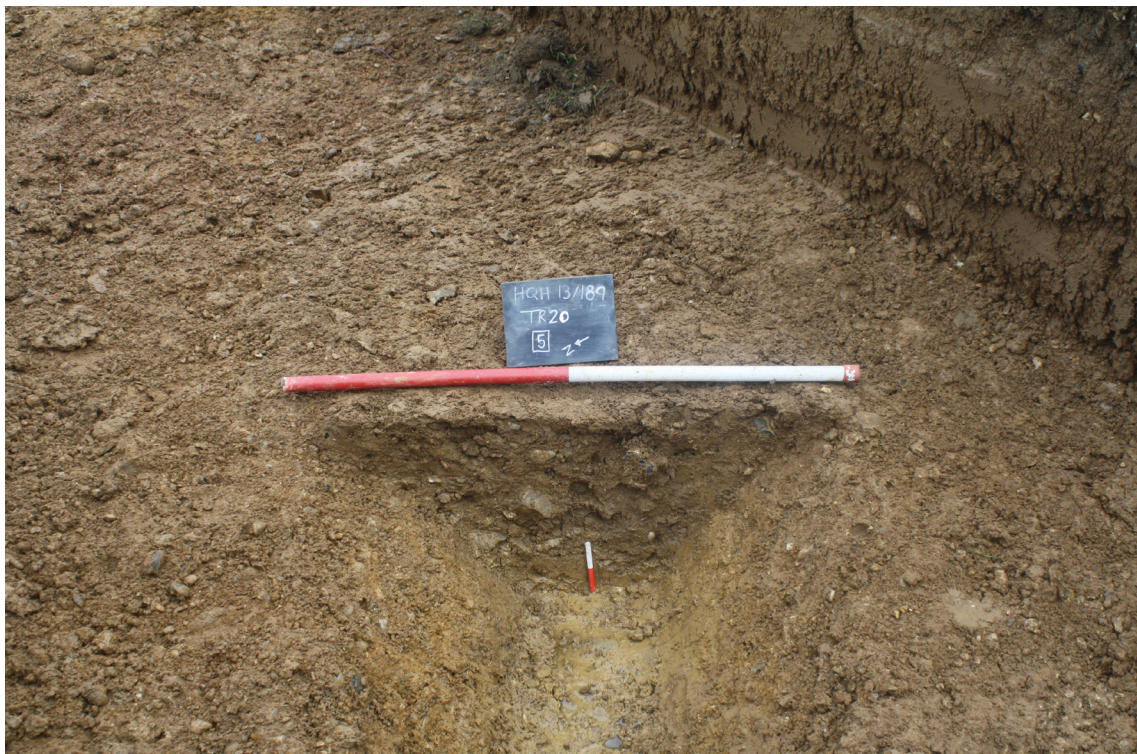


Plate 6. Trench 20, ditch 5, looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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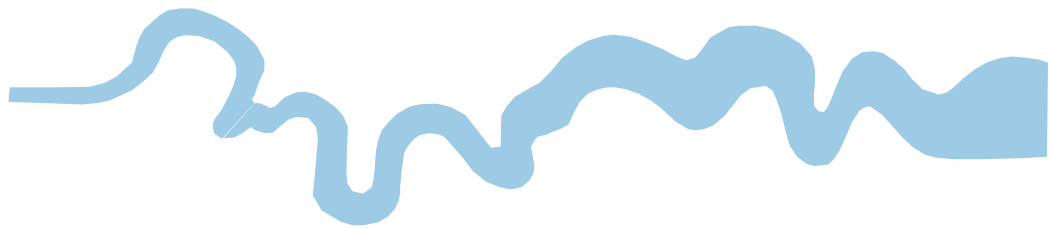
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Plates 5 - 6.

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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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